

**IPPF Centers of Excellence on CSE**  
**Enabling and Empowering Young People**  
**Through Rights-Based Sexual and**  
**Reproductive health Service Delivery and**  
**Comprehensive Sexuality Education**

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# 1 Acronyms

ATBEF	Association Togolaise pour le Bien-Etre Familial
CoE	Centers of Excellence
CBD	Community-Based Distribution
CCC	ShareNet International CoCreation Conferences
CoP	Community of Practice
CSE	Comprehensive sexuality education
GAC	Global Affairs Canada
GTA	Gender transformative approach
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IAOC	It's All One Curriculum
ICFP	International Conference on Family Planning
ICT	Information and communications technology
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
IPPF CO	International Planned Parenthood Federation Central Office
IPPF ACRO	International Planned Parenthood Americas & Caribbean Region
IPPF ARO	International Planned Parenthood Federation Africa Regional Office
LGBTQ	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or queer
MA	IPPF member association
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
PMF	Performance management framework
PMU	Project management unit
PPAG	Planned Parenthood Association Ghana
RO	(IPPF) Regional office
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
SRH	Sexual reproductive health
SRHR	Sexual and reproductive health and rights
TA	Technical assistance
ToC	Theory of Change
YAM	Youth action movement
YFS	Youth friendly services

## 2 Executive Summary

This report presents the 2022 results of the project ‘Enabling and Empowering Young People through Rights-Based Sexual and Reproductive Health Service Delivery and Comprehensive Sexuality Education’. The project (Apr 2019 – June 2023), funded by Global Affairs Canada (GAC) supports the establishment of three regional Centers of Excellence (CoE) in youth-centred programming and comprehensive sexuality education (CSE).

In 2022, the project was implemented by the following three Member Associations (MAs) of IPPF who have become Centers of Excellence for CSE: Association Togolaise pour le Bien-Être Familial (ATBEF) in Togo, Profamilia in Colombia, and Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana (PPAG) in Ghana. Referred to as (regional) CoEs for CSE throughout this report. ATBEF has been a CoE since the project began in 2019. Profamilia and PPAG started their role as CoE in March 2021<sup>1</sup>. The project has had two Costed Extensions. Regional implementation will run until 31st March 2023. These MAs are supported by Rutgers (Netherlands), a Project Management Unit (PMU).

The project’s Theory of Change (ToC) consists of two intermediate outcomes, also called pillars. Intermediate outcome 1100 (pillar one) supports the CoE’s direct service delivery, education, and community engagement in the respective CoE countries. Intermediate outcome 1200 (pillar two) covers activities to enable others to implement and scale up CSE and SRHR services to young people through Technical Assistance (TA), sharing best practices, and knowledge production at national and regional levels. **ATBEF has implemented activities on both pillars since the start of the project. Until recently, PPAG and Profamilia had focused solely on intermediate outcome 1200. However, as of the last quarter of 2022, Profamilia expanded the project to include service provision and PPAG developed the project to further strengthen its direct CSE delivery.**

**The total number of services provided in 2022 (including people over 25) -output 1113- was 172,538** [30% M (51,761) and 70% F (120,777)], all of them in Togo. 111,577 services were offered to young people -intermediate outcome 1100- [32% M (35,705) and 68% F (75,872) F]. This means that 65% of the total services offered by the project was to young people. Even though the mobile clinic strategy was discontinued, the physical clinics and the university kiosks continued to deliver services and information, increasing the overall services provided. 90% of surveyed service users in Togo would recommend IPPF services to their family members and friends (outcome 1110). In Colombia, service delivery began in 2023. 100% of the service delivery points in this project offer at least 3 modern contraception methods -immediate outcome 1110-. The three clinics that provided these services also offer comprehensive abortion care. A total of 148 service providers were trained through Profamilia’s e-learning, including 48 from Peru -output 1111-.

**Thanks to GAC’s support, 119,422 young people [45% M (53,740) and 55% F (65,682)] were reached with CSE** -output 1121 in Togo. In addition, **1,374 educators [591 CSE teachers and facilitators plus 759 peer educators] were trained** (Output 1123), 89% of the facilitators we trained by ATBEF.

In 2022, the project contributed to a more gender-equal world for all young. The regional CoEs have significantly made progress towards improving the quality of services and CSE and have considerably

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<sup>1</sup> In the period 2019-early 2021 Instead of PPAG and Profamilia the project was implemented by Family Health Options Kenya and CIES Salud Sexual – Salud Reproductiva.

expanded their engagement with at least 20 other MAs and partners. This report shows that the MAs are expanding their roles as providers of TA, strategic support and knowledge brokering. We are proud to see that the regional CoEs are being approached by other MAs and actors in their respective regions, including UN agencies and governments, to share their experience and further support the scale-up of quality CSE provision. Outputs and outcomes are trending positively for the three regional CoEs. All regional CoEs are implementing quality assessments of their SRHR programmes for youth (1200) and those of other MAs in their regions – and, in the case of PPAG, they are even assessing the programmes of an external CSO as well. In 2022 eight organisations were supported (by Profamilia and PPAG) in developing youth funding proposals, which shows the potential contribution of the project to increase the financial capacity of MAs in that area. PPAG led the development of a multi-country youth programming reference proposal in collaboration with other Anglophone African MAs.

In 2022, Rutgers continued its role as the Programme Management Unit (PMU) on behalf of IPPF Secretariat: guiding and tracking the project deliverables, providing technical assistance (TA), and facilitating knowledge exchange. We have increasing global and regional recognition of the CoEs as the go-to place for best practices on CSE and youth programming via webinars, TA and conferences. In the second part of 2022, Profamilia and PPAG launched their CoE platforms to share best practices, emerging knowledge and facilitate collaboration. Moreover, significant progress has been made on updating IPPF's *It's All One Curriculum* update, to which many important CSE stakeholders have contributed. The development and alignment of the CoE's e-learning platforms and products have also progressed well, which will result in greater uptake and dissemination of tools and resources.

**Linking and learning event: although outside the reporting period**, in January 2023, the three CoEs, Rutgers' Management Unit and IPPF Secretariat representatives met face to face to reflect on learning journey, exchange best practices, challenges, and limitations and to discuss how to improve collaboration going forward. The event, held in the Netherlands, allowed us to harvest learnings and identify recommendations for the future, including the need to jointly review the Programme's ToC and M&E planning to align them better with recent developments, the possibility of each CoE leading on specific topics based on their strengths, the need to strategize jointly on resource mobilisation strategies for the CoEs and the need to improve communication strategies now that the CoEs have concrete resources to offer. During 2023, recommendations from the learning event will be followed up through working groups on e-learning, gender transformative approach (GTA), advocacy and resource mobilisation. This work will be included in future programme design and funding opportunities.

**Looking forward to 2023** –The Centers of Excellence will be completing their work, look jointly into future funding strategies while at the same time wrapping up the first phase of the GAC-funded project. The CoEs positioning and key contributions to CSE are growing, particularly regarding the quality provision and scaling up the reach of the interventions and programmes. ATBEF will continue to encourage their e-learning platform and the *InfoAdoJeunes* app as a strategy to scale up CSE. PPAG has hosted its first executive course on scaling CSE with a nationally trusted civil servants training institute. Two relevant tools for IPPF and other actors working with (or aiming to) *Comprehensive Sexuality Education: It's All One Curriculum* and *Deliver + Enable: Scaling-up Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE)* are almost finalized and will be launched in 2023 contributing towards our ultimate outcome.

# 3 Association Togolaise pour le Bien-Être Familial (ATBEF)

ATBEF, regional CoE in francophone Africa, continues finding innovative ways to achieve the project indicators outlined in Intermediate Outcomes 1100 and 1200. In addition to CSE and service delivery, ATBEF has positioned itself as a national and regional provider of technical assistance on digital health and CSE and support, engaging with a wide variety of stakeholders and developing new tools that benefit and support the work of others. They have also undertaken innovative strategies with the Ministry of Education aimed at upscaling CSE in Togo.

## 3.1 Progress against the Project's expected results

### Pillar 1:

- There are a number of indicators where ATBEF exceeds their 2022 targets, most notably service provision. Service provision in 2022 (172,538) exceeded the 2021 output (150,046), also for the people under 25.
- The total reached with CSE is also above target (indicator 1121: 119,422/2,500).
- The reports on community members' willingness to support young people's SRH, following ATBEF's training (indicator 1130: 100%/70%) are also very impressive.
- Thanks to a strong relationship with MoE, the number of teachers trained on CSE has also exceeded the target (indicator 1123: 525/100).

### Pillar 2:

- ATBEF nearly doubled the estimated output on their support to MAs implementing quality assessments (indicator 1200: 11/6).
- They also exceeded the estimated target of MAs' using best practice resources (indicator 1220: 10/6).
- This is also due to ATBEF exceeding their target of tools updated (indicator 1222: 8/1).
- On the other hand, ATBEF's support to partners in submitting funding proposals has not progressed as expected (indicator 1210: 0/2).

## 3.2 Intermediate Outcome 1100: Uptake of SRH services

**Capacity to deliver SRHR services** – From January to December 2022, ATBEF offered a total of 172.538 SRH services -output 1113- [30% M (51.761) and 70% F (120.777)], of which 111.577 services\_[32% M (35.705) and 68% F (75.872) were to young people -output 1100-. This indicates the effectiveness of service delivery interventions with the community-based distribution, of services offered in the kiosks of the Universities of Lomé and Kara from Monday to Friday, and of the effectiveness of services provided at the youth centre in Lomé. The services offered by ATBEFs community health workers and university kiosks include provision of contraceptive pills, condoms, femidoms and Sayana Press, and – at the university of Lomé- referrals to the University's preventive medicine on STI and HIV. Additionally, these results were possible because the services were free of charge, because of the existing pool of community health workers, and because the user-friendly services were offered without discrimination.

*“Since ATBEF moved to the South Campus at the University of Kara, my life has changed in terms of my behaviour and knowledge about sexuality, and STI prevention. This has allowed me to move and go to Tchitchinda to get tested.” Togo, young service user*

Furthermore, during the same period, 28,154 clinical services were offered at the Lomé and Kara University kiosks, including 19,665 to young people. For this same period, and in both University kiosks, 101,444 people, including 79,359 young people, completed the face-to-face CSE programme (Output 1110). From January to December 2022, Community Health Agents offered 58,911 contraceptive services, including 40,628 to young people. Moreover, ATBEF provided 16,284 services in fixed clinics, including 13,683 for young people.

**Community engagement and willingness to support young people's access to SRHR services** – In 2022, ATBEF did not provide training to Community Health Agents in youth-friendly services. Nevertheless, providers trained previously continue to raise SRHR awareness in their communities and support access to user-friendly services at their respective service points across the country (Output 1111). Moreover, they also made a significant impact by liaising with the religious leaders from the Association of Religious Confessions of Togo for Health and Development and by conducting training in Tsévié, Lomé, and Kara. This Association brings together Muslim, Catholic, and Protestant leaders. Thus, despite not having trained community/religious members during this reporting period, these members now advocate for SRHR in their communities, illustrating the extended effects of the first engagement.

*"I came to this training to fight with you, I thought that Comprehensive Sexuality Education teaches young people to have sex. But I just realised that I was wrong, it rather allows young people to acquire life skills to fight against the evils that undermine society."*

*Statement by the imam of the central mosque of Kara at the end of the training.*



Figure 1 Training of religious leaders.

*"With the work of community and religious leaders, we have seen an increase in attendance at our center. Also, young people no longer hesitate to come as a couple to be treated for an STI. (...), congratulations to ATBEF for this strategy which considerably increases our attendance and improves the health of the community" Head of a health facility in a village where religious and community leaders have been trained in CSE.*

Young people and religious leaders who participated in training at the starting phase of the CoE project have been key stakeholders during the 2022. Additionally, to facilitate community access to CSE, members of parents' committees of secondary schools in Yoto and Kozah prefectures were trained. This has allowed them to in turn become CSE pioneers in their localities by sensitising their peers (apart from community leaders and other actors already trained on the subject). As a result, religious leaders and other trained community actors continue to raise community awareness. This has made it possible to reach 1,830 people: 945 girls and 885 boys (Outcome 1130). Additionally, activities to support young people's access to SRHR services included giving reference sheets to those who contracted STIs or chose a long-term contraceptive method so they could go to the Health Prevention

and Promotion partners. This referral system has been put in place for CSE-trained peer educators, teachers, and religious/community leaders.

**Comprehensive Sexuality Education** – In this reporting period, ATBEF has continued to facilitate the access of young people and adolescents to CSE through their e-learning platform. The platform has welcomed 1,410 users to date, of whom 778 registered in the CSE programme.

*"The ESC course on the platform gave me a little more information about how to live in society, information about what the components of ESC actually are. The course also gave me information about interpersonal relationships, how to accept the other person, respect their opinion and choice even if it is different from mine. The module on sexual fulfilment was the most important for me. It explains how to live it", ATBEF e-learning user.*

Additionally, from January to December 2022, 119,422 [45% M (53,740) and 55% F (65,682)] people completed CSE training (Output 1121) thanks to the efforts of community health workers in Bas Mono, animators of the kiosks at the University of Lomé and Kara, the Centre of Excellence for Youth in Lomé, religious leaders, driving instructors, teachers and organised youth groups.



Figure 2 ATBEF e-learning platform ads.

**Upscaling Comprehensive Sexuality Education** – To scale up CSE and improve teaching quality on the subject, teachers from schools in Kara, Lomé, and Tabligbo were trained in CSE in 2020. These teachers integrated CSE into the various courses included in the programme. The results of these trainings are evident now. For example, from January to December 2022, a total of 1,195,483 people (including 969,132 young people) were reached with a single CSE session. The Ministry of Education is a key partner in scaling up CSE in the Togolese schools, hence the need to strengthen the capacity of inspectors and ministry managers in CSE, as this will facilitate the execution of the roadmap for the scaling up in the educational system. In Atakpamé, 20 inspectors and managers from the Ministry of Education were trained from the 22<sup>nd</sup> to the 26<sup>th</sup> of February 2022 (Output 1123). In the final evaluation 10 people out of 20 (50%) obtained a score of 20/20; 8 out of 20 (40%) obtained a mark between 16/20 and 19/20; and 2 people out of 20 (10%) had a score of 15/20. Thus, the inspectors demonstrated a considerable increase in their skills and knowledge at the end of the training, going from the lower limit at the pre-test (35%) to the upper limit at the post-test (75%); representing a 40% increase in knowledge. Additionally, 50 peer educators were trained in the NGOs JVS and CRIPS-Togo.



From January to December 2022, a total of 525 teachers and facilitators were trained on CSE through GAC-funded projects. Furthermore, 695 peer educators were trained on delivering Gender Transformative CSE. (Output 1123)

The day after this training, a ministerial decree was issued prohibiting the exclusion of pregnant students in learning centers and schools. A few months later, the ministries in charge of youth, women's promotion, education and technical education proposed a bill on the protection of learners against sexual violence in Togo. This law was finally adopted by the National Assembly and promulgated by the President of the Republic on December 2, 2022.

During the January to December 2022, ATBEF was requested by the Ministry of Primary, Secondary, Technical and Handicraft Education to provide technical assistance for the training of 259 teachers, with funding from the World Health Organization (WHO).

**Resource development** – Moreover, aiming to innovate and ensure the continuous evaluation of youth-friendly services, ATBEF has updated the IPPF self-assessment tool *Provide* (Output 1122). Thus, the tool was contextualized during a workshop bringing together various actors including young people. This improved tool, which is in a pilot phase, has been renamed *Provide Plus*. It is available online and allows any delivery point or MA to self-assess online.

It should also be noted that ATBEF translated into French and contextualized 14 AMAZE videos on different CSE components (consent, Am I ready for sexual relations?, body image, puberty in boys, puberty in girls, etc.), with support from IPPF African Regional Office (ARO)<sup>2</sup>. These videos expand the evidence-based, information available in French to young people in an engaging format and are now used in CSE sessions. Community actors and Community Health Workers (CHWs) are involved in the dissemination of these videos. 40 CHWs and 5 supervisors were trained on the use of AMAZE videos during a CSE workshop in December 2022. IPPF will support the dissemination of the videos in the region.

In order to scale up CSE, ATBEF is working to make digital CSE courses accessible through a local server. A call for tenders was launched and a provider was chosen. After installation of the materials and testing of the target population, this approach will be duplicated in other localities. (Output 1122)

### 3.3 Intermediate Outcome 1200: Enabling Others

**Regional technical assistance** – After organizing a successful regional workshop on digital access to SRHR services last November, collaboration was extended and ATBEF, building from its experience with *InfoAdojeunes*, supported the development of apps for the MAs in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Mali.

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<sup>2</sup> [Es-tu prêt à avoir des relations sexuelles ?](#), [Le Consentement expliqué](#), [Pourquoi je n'aime pas mon apparence ?](#), [La Puberté chez les filles](#), [La Puberté chez les garçons](#)

ATBEF is assisting the MAs of Chad, Niger, and Burkina Faso in their CSE and youth-friendly services implementation. In the second semester, ATBEF, in collaboration with IPPFARO, was able to organise eleven meetings to monitor the implementation of activities. Also, together with IPPF Africa Regional Office (ARO), ATBEF is organising a monitoring and field TA for all three implementing MAs. Some highlights of each mission:

1. *ATBEF's mission to ASTBEF (Chad)* –provided capacity strengthening for the collection of quality project data and the review of monitoring and reporting system of the programmatic documents. Furthermore, ATBEF supported the advocacy strategy of the MA to obtain the Ministry of Youth's agreement to support the project implementation. ATBEF also supported the development of two guides (one for facilitators and one for mentors) with the active participation of the ministries of youth, education as well as religious and feminist associations. Finally, the mission visited an implementation site and received commitments from youth and women's associations to continue supporting the implementation.
2. *ATBEF's mission to ANBEF (Niger)* –provided a training for the evaluation of CSE programmes and developed two training manuals with the active participation of the Ministry of education.
3. *ATBEF's mission to ABBEF (Burkina Faso)* –provided a training of trainers in CSE and youth-friendly services.

With these trainings and technical and strategic assistance, ATBEF is positioning itself as a regional key player and knowledge broker in digital health and CSE. Furthermore, IPPF African Regional Office identified ATBEF as a lead for training 26 MAs in CSE on IPPF's Investment Voucher Fund Initiative targeting youth initiatives. In addition, UNFPA Togo requested ATBEF to support the training of 16 CSE sessions for parents and young people in the maritime region.

**National Technical Assistance** – At the national level, in May 2022, ATBEF provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Education and to SOS Children's Village, where a total of 20 supervisory staff (14 of whom were women) received CSE trainer capabilities. This included a values' clarification exercise; the Importance of working with youth; generalities on comprehensive sexuality education; Examining "Gender" and "Sex" Adolescence and changes; STIs, HIV, Who is most affected and why; positive living; contraception: which method is for me? Assessment of Abortion Knowledge; The Decision to End a Pregnancy; Human Rights: What are they?; Sexual Rights and Responsibilities; Sexuality and Rights; What makes me feel good? Sexuality, Life Cycle; The Truth about Desire; From Violence to Respect in Relationships; Actions Against Gender Violence; Feeling Different; Respect and Disrespect; Companionship, Friendship, Love and Romance; Healthy and Unhealthy or Coercive Relationships; Consent and Negotiation; No means No! and also an introduction to ATBEF e-learning platform and the InfoAdoJeunes mobile application.

During a courtesy call from the Executive Director to the Secretary General, the Secretary General said:

"We (Ministry of Education) have to thank you for all that you do, for your technical assistance to the Ministry in the fight against early teenage pregnancy. Without you, the Ministry would not have all these results. Thank you to you, to your team and to your partners."

**Mobile application and online platform** – ATBEF has continued enhancing its capacity as a CoE in youth-centred programming and CSE through its mobile application *InfoAdojeunes* and the e-learning platform. These digital resources strengthen ATBEF's capacity to provide technical assistance and disseminate best practices. Furthermore, during the first half of 2022, and to upscale CSE, ATBEF has been immersed in updating its online platform and developing an end-of-the-course evaluation. Moreover, ongoing conversations are taking place with IPPF and UNESCO to issue a completion certificate co-signed by these two organisations. Likewise, ATBEF is undergoing a parallel process to update the app. The app updates involve the change of content, the specialization of certain functions, making the interface more user attractive, and allowing for a video consultation service.



Figure 3 ATBEF InfoAdojeunes ads.

### 3.4 Challenges and mitigation strategies

**Reassignment system for teachers and health service providers** – An important risk continues to be the institutional transfer and reassignment system for teachers and health service providers. This puts the continuity of a programme (its principles and knowledge) at risk as the people who have already acquired important knowledge might be placed in a different position. To overcome this challenge, ATBEF organises trainings at the start of the school year and closely collaborates with the heads of the Education departments, who are consulted for better planning. Also, advocacy is underway with the various ministries (Education and Health) to integrate CSE modules and offer youth-friendly services adapted to teachers' basic training curricula and clinical providers.

**Long term sustainability of the programme** – ATBEF has designed and implemented different, but complementary, strategies focused primarily on providing training opportunities for diverse stakeholders to ensure the programme's sustainability and the scale-up of CSE. To date, eight clubs of young peer educators for sensitisation in CSE have been created. Moreover, 200 secondary school teachers have been trained to integrate CSE in the classroom. Additionally, 58 health service providers have been trained to provide youth-friendly services in ATBEF's franchised clinics. This is complemented by equipping four health centres that offer youth-friendly services. Finally, ATBEF continues to involve municipal and ministerial authorities in executing activities to continue building strategic partnerships that can support CSE in the long term.

**Environmental Sustainability** – ATBEF encourages environmentally sustainable practices by choosing sustainable suppliers. Moreover, ATBEF tracks paper usage at the workplace, has established paperless communication and taken steps to become more energy efficient. Besides these in-house practices, they have also established protocols for the use/disposal of hazardous waste/materials.

### 3.5 Best practices and lessons learned

**Collaboration with the Government** – Between 2008 and 2013, with the support of ATBEF, the Ministry of Education started working with CSE in Togo under the project 'Promotion of Comprehensive Sex Education' in pilot schools. The final report of this experience was conclusive, it showed the need to scale up CSE at national level. This encouraged the Ministry to integrate CSE

content into the curriculum and to identify and develop CSE materials for scaling up. Today, CSE is integrated into preschool and primary school curricula. In secondary school, integration is underway and ATBEF continues to advocate for this. However, not all the CSE content is considered in the teaching programmes, so ATBEF has identified the gaps and uses their e-learning and mobile app to provide information and education in these areas and reach teachers and inspectors of the Ministry of Education. Young people from the Youth Action Movement and other youth associations in Togo have been key players in defining the content that is imputed on these platforms. They have also played a fundamental role in the design of the platforms. These consultation and co-construction processes with young people will continue this semester while the two applications are being updated.

# 4 Profamilia

Profamilia's CoE continues offering TA to IPPF MAs in the region, hosting their Community of Practice and in 2022 delivered 30 innovative outputs to better position CSE and youth empowerment. The CoE programme leverages the experiences, expertise, and internal resources of Profamilia and disseminates them outside the organisation, thus reaching different audiences and engaging with a diverse group of stakeholders.

## 4.1 Progress against the Project's expected results

- Profamilia surpassed its target to train health care providers (indicator 1111: 121/50) due to the high number of internal health care staff (111) completing their e-course on YFS.
- On the other hand, although there was no target for teachers trained on CSE (output 1123), 24 external people finalized the e-course on CSE.
- Profamilia met all their pillar 2 targets (more details below).

## 4.2 Intermediate Outcome 1100: Uptake of SRH services

**Capacity to deliver SRHR services** – At the end of 2022, Profamilia agreed to include service provision within the CoE project for quarter 1 of 2023. 3% (21K USD) of the total budget allocation will be used to provide services through 14 of Profamilia's clinics (all of which offer more than three contraceptive methods). It is estimated this will benefit over 800 people, mostly under 25. The subsidised services offered via the CoE will be promoted via Profamilia's youth network, who can refer service users to Profamilia, and to prioritised populations who are at risk, including Venezuelan migrants. Services offered will include contraceptive counselling and provision, SGBV counselling, comprehensive abortion care, STIs and HPV testing and vaccination.

**Providers training** – This is another new priority area for Profamilia under Pillar 1. In 2022, 10 people from Peru and 111 from Colombia completed Profamilia's online course on YFS (and 185 people registered to it). In addition, Profamilia staff benefitted from the course. In 2023, this training will be provided via e-learning, available in Spanish and English, and will have three priority areas: YFS, CSE and SRR.

To help **increase young people's awareness about their rights**, Profamilia is offering their e-courses on CSE and '*Youth to transform and enjoy*' across the region. These are available in both Spanish and English. The CoE is keen to collaborate with the IPPF Americas and Caribbean Office and GAC on promoting these courses. In 2022, 24 people completed the CSE course (and 62 registered). 40 people finalised the course '*Youth to transform and enjoy*' (and 172 registered to it).

Aside from this, Profamilia is not providing direct CSE or working with community leaders and members under the CoE funding. The core of their CoE work continues to be focused on pillar 2.

## 4.3 Intermediate Outcome 1200: Enabling others

**Improved Youth Centred Programming and Resources at Regional Level** – Building on the work with INPPARES (Peru) and ADS Pro-familia (El Salvador), in 2022 Profamilia provided ongoing support to the 2 MAs to roll out the implementation of their respective agreed improvement plans. The CoE team also provided additional TA support. For example, in El Salvador Profamilia supported ADS to define methodologies to work with adults on CSE, identifying themes and relevant examples that ADS can now implement, the MA in Peru was able to train 48 service providers on YFS, and young people were

able to access the e-courses on CSE and YFS and, in Colombia, the MA trained 100 professionals (either on CSE, YFS or both) and now has an e-course for staff induction on their teaching model and tools available and an e-course that introduces new members to their youth network.

*'(Making the Provide assessment) was a very important. We have been able to diagnose how we were doing in terms of differentiated services and from there we have a horizon to make the proposal and adapt it to the Peruvian logic, I think this is something very valuable that the CoE has given us in our work; Secondly, it has made us understand more and more the importance of involving young people from the beginning in this work of planning and implementation of this type of services...'*

Diego Portillo, Projects lead (INPPARES)

Profamilia also provided a set of three tailor-made educational kits to ADS and INPPARES. Each kit contains one video covering a relevant topic identified during the TA trajectory, social media visuals and a complementary technical document explaining how to use it.

In 2023, we hope to update *Inside & Out* and *Provide*, IPPF tools that assess quality of CSE and YFS provision. In addition, the CoE updated its mapping of CSE state of the art in the region, which can inform future planning and cross-learning.

**Positioning as a CoE** - Building on the relationships strengthened through this project, Profamilia's CoE visited El Salvador, Peru and Jamaica in 2022. Their TA went beyond IPPF, engaging 9 external organisations in El Salvador and 15 in Peru, some of which are now participating in the CoP meetings. With the CoE's support, in October a young Colombian shared his experience at the *II Caribbean Congress on Adolescent and Youth Health* in Jamaica (as a result of increase CoE's visibility at the IPPF General Assembly). In addition, the CoE was invited to share their experience at *COelearning*, a national event on e-learning, in November. At national level, Profamilia's CoE held three events to raise visibility amongst key stakeholders and mobilise resources for the CoE. In 2022, 4 funding proposals were submitted by Profamilia's CoE. At international level, Profamilia had a stand at the IPPF General Assembly where many MAs learnt about the support available through this project.

At national level, a booklet with a selection of fourteen programmes, projects, and actions implemented by Profamilia in their regional offices and clinics in the past years was finalised in 2022. The goal was to map, document and disseminate concrete experiences in CSE+ in an attractive way.



Figure 5 'We make the path by walking': booklet to share Profamilia's practice and experience.

**Community of Practice** – The CoP now has over 20 participating organisations, including prospective IPPF members recommended by IPPF Americas and the Caribbean Regional Office (ACRO). The CoE engaged external consultants to provide TA to the CoP on their three chosen topics: Pedagogical strategies for approaching CSE+, documentation of educational experiences, and proposals’ development. Each topic was discussed over three sessions (9 in total). The knowledge exchange was recorded by graphic facilitators as the below illustration show.



Figure 6 Graphic record of ACRO’s CoP exchange on pedagogical strategies on CSE.

In quarter 1 2023 Profamilia’s CoE will host its first regional face-to-face meeting. It will be an opportunity to strengthen collaboration, exchange learning and strategize jointly. The CoE will use the meeting to showcase outputs from the programme, engage the Colombia government (at several levels) with advocacy on CSE and further engage regional colleagues.

The *Hub of Excellence* consisted of 7 campaigns on topics of common interest identified through the CoP. These campaigns allow different organisations which are a part of the CoP to have quality materials (a video and visuals for social media) for dissemination in Spanish, and subtitled in English and French. The campaigns were disseminated in the ACRO region by August. These materials are now available on [YouTube](#) will be available on Profamilia’s [CoE platform](#) so that other organisations can use them in 2023.



Figure 7 Screenshot from a video questioning stereotypes about youth, which highlights how young people help bring about social and legal change.



Figure 8 Walking through sexuality: one of the CoE's new games

In addition, Profamilia's CoE has produced 18 videos in Spanish covering topics such as menstruation, pregnancy, wanted parenting, abortion, gender and violence, youth, romance, disability and sexual health and diverse families. Profamilia's CoE also developed board games to support knowledge dissemination and dialogues around CSE+, which will be rolled out in 2023.

**Youth Accountability** – In 2022, Profamilia's CoE provided online training to 20 young people from Colombia, Peru, Guatemala and Mexico. Some of them founded *En-LACES* a regional youth network supported by the CoE, that has agreed a strategy with additional activities to respond to the needs and interests of young people. For example, the CoE organised a training process in digital marketing to support the creation of attractive content to be disseminated through social media, and one training opportunity around instructional design. However, the most promising outcome of this strategy is the development of a virtual course on sexuality, society, and political and social participation of young people, co-built and co-led by young people themselves. A series of consultations, meetings and workshops with young people in different countries in the region led to the development of the course script. The course will be launched in 2023 and the work will be better linked with *En-LACES* (and the CoE's support) and IPPF ACRO's plans for regional youth network development.

#### 4.4 Challenges and mitigation strategies

**Time availability and commitment of MAs and partners** – The knowledge brokering role and TA trajectories offered by the CoE require a strong commitment of partners during the implementation period of such activities to be successful. This has posed some challenges, as each organisation has their own agenda and unforeseen internal dynamics can affect the optimal involvement and engagement in previously agreed-on actions. Towards the end of 2022, new management and priorities at ADS (El Salvador) did weaken their link to the CoE. In future, Profamilia will try to arrange in person meetings when possible.

**Sustainability** –Profamilia developed a series of materials and games to be sold to Colombian actors such as schools and other CSOs delivering CSE. Ongoing conversations are also taking place around the feasibility of IPPF MAs in the region to commercialise these resources to partners in their respective countries, to contribute to MAs' financial sustainability plans.

#### 4.5 Best practices and lessons learned

**Documenting educational experiences** – In 2022 the CoE provided a space -and external facilitators - for the ACRO EIS+ CoP to jointly reflect on learning strategies for teaching CSE. This enabled participants to discuss challenges and potential solutions, tools available, key tips and conclusions

**Co-creation with young people in the region** – Young people are at the centre of the activities implemented by IPPF all over the world, yet, despite that, tools and experiences on how to meaningfully engage (with) them can be strengthened. The process of developing the CoE accountability mechanism with and by young people from the Americas was very successful. The development of an additional product – **an e-learning entirely defined and developed by some of the youth involved in the accountability process** – demonstrates the commitment of Profamilia's CoE to piloting processes and opening relevant spaces and opportunities for young people.



## 5 Planned Parenthood Association Ghana (PPAG)

In 2022, the Planned Parenthood Association Ghana continued its efforts as the Anglophone Center of Excellence for more youth to have access to high-quality youth programming. It does so by directly working with youth in the delivery of education and services in the communities while supporting other stakeholders in Ghana and the region to improve on the quality and reach of their work.

The Ghanaian government, CSOs in the country, and peer IPPF MAs in the region are increasingly interested in PPAG's support and the best-practice exchange platform facilitated by it, to help improve youth-programming capacity. This can be attributed to the visibility and success of the organisation as a CoE on CSE and youth programming. While PPAG was not directing financial resources to intermediate outcome 1100 in the first 3 quarters of 2022, it is operating the CoE as an integrated organization wide effort that adds value and extracts learnings from all its programming. As of quarter 4 and for the remaining implementation period in 2023, the decision has been made to also allocate GAC funding to immediate outcome 1100. This allowed PPAG to improve further the connection, coordination, and communication of all its efforts in an integrated way and improve its capacity to deliver high quality education and health services to young people while adding value to the work of its partner stakeholders.

### 5.1 Progress against the Project's expected results

- Although PPAG had no target for this, they trained 85 service providers on GTA (output 1111) in 2022.
- They almost reached their target on training to teachers (output 1123: 66/80) and exceeded their estimated training to peer educators (output 1123:64/50).
- PPAG set a target of 5,000 young people trained through CSE (output 1121). This was not directly funded by the project and the target will not be reached. Nevertheless, thanks to GAC's investment on training to peer educators, 7,727 young people have received improved CSE in 2022 (this provision was directly funded through another project).
- PPAG met their pillar 2 targets.

### 5.2 Intermediate Outcome 1100: Uptake of SRH services

Historically, Ghana passed progressive laws and policies related to sexual reproductive health services and education. Yet, challenges still remain on the actual implementation of these policies to protect, respect and promote rights of women and especially adolescent girls and young women. Access to appropriate health information and the utilization of sexual reproductive health services by adolescents and young people has remained poor. There is a lack of continuous or sustainable investment in training programmes to improve capacities of services providers in the health system. In addition, public controversy around CSE led to the withdrawal of CSE from the school curriculum by government in September 2019. As a result, young people face significant challenges in the area of SRHR. Contraceptives use among sexually active women aged 10-24 is 9.8%; teenage pregnancy

represents 11.2% of all pregnancies in Ghana, with unsafe abortion being highest among young people aged 20 years and below (29.9%). There has also been a significant increase in HIV incidence among young people and the country ranks only at 135 on the global gender inequality index.

**CoE’s capacity to deliver services** –The CoE programme helped strengthen PPAG’s youth programming across the organisation. The CoE team assessed the organisation’s capacity to provide high-quality, integrated gender and rights-based, youth-centred services. The results showed that 100% of PPAG’s facilities provided at least three modern methods of contraception and that seven out of its ten clinics are equipped to manage complications related to abortion. The findings also resulted in directing CoE funds to capacity building in key areas to improve the quality of care and integrate the gender transformative approach into service delivery practices. In 2022, 25 people, including PPAG staff, volunteers and young people, took part in a capacity-building session organised with support from the PMU to mainstream the application of the gender transformative approach (GTA) in PPAG’s work. After the training, GTA was incorporated in all of PPAG’s initiatives, and PPAG ensured the concepts trickled down to implementation on the ground. A total of 85 people participated in training sessions, including PPAG service providers and service providers working in the governmental Ghana Health Service Facilities and young people.

**SRHR awareness by youth** – To ensure that CSE and information & education provision also benefited from the gender transformative training, **64 teachers and community leaders/chiefs were oriented by the CoE on GTA across the country.** The organization’s renewed sense of GTA is also integrated into its CSE programming through refresher training for 66 peer educators to enhance their capacity with updated information and facilitation skills. PPAG has undertaken steps to review and update its CSE curriculum and communication materials to improve community acceptability, and scientific accuracy and to incorporate gender-transformative language and approaches. CSE posters, flyers, the CSE workbook, Flip Charts and other materials used to deliver CSE and create awareness among young people were updated. As a result of GAC-funded capacity building of educators and material revisions, **a total of 7,727 people were reached with improved and gender-transformative CSE in 2022.**



Figure 9 Capacity-building session to mainstream a gender transformative approach.

**Increased support for SRHR** – PPAG engaged community leaders on the need to allow young people to access sexual reproductive health information and services. A community health nurse reflected, "*I would like to encourage you to continue to engage parents, village chiefs, and religious leaders, and organize your CSE sessions as this has seen an increase in the uptake of contraception in my clinic.*" At national level, the CoE is proactively engaging, advocating and providing advisory support to government stakeholders such as the Ghana National Youth Authority to integrate CSE into the national educational system. The innovation in this approach – Leading from behind - is presented

below as a best practice. Since the implementation of these activities by the CoE, CSE is now back on the political agenda and steps have been taken to scale up CSE, which had stopped entirely after the public outcry against CSE in 2019. In 2022, PPAG also made all preparations in partnership with a renowned Ghanaian training institute – the Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration - for a week-long executive course to be held in January 2023 for parliamentarians, policymakers and informal leaders to reorient them about the impact of SRHR on national development and to ensure their commitment for CSE scale-up through national institutions.

### 5.3 Intermediate Outcome 1200: Enabling Others

As a Centre of Excellence, PPAG continues to work with 6 selected IPPF MAs in Anglophone Africa (Sierra Leone, Malawi, Zambia, Botswana, Uganda and Tanzania) and informal, community members, media, UN and government stakeholders. The key approaches to improving youth and gender transformative programming are needs assessments, capacity building, exchange learning and collaborative programme development.

**Capacity as a Center of Excellence** – At the start of 2022, PPAG reassessed its effectiveness as a CoE by applying the CoE assessment tool. Action plans have been developed to address the identified gaps. The CoE formed an editorial committee with a large youth representation as well as representatives of partner organisations to collaboratively identify, document, disseminate, and ensure the uptake of best practices in youth-centred programming in the region. Case studies are being developed on PPAG’s youth participation approach and CSE advocacy approach.

**Increased resources** – PPAG put together a youth-programming assessment tool package to guide the assessment and identification of improvements to education, services, and youth engagement of the IPPF MAs in Anglophone Africa. This involves the development of new meaningful youth participation tools and updating the IPPF *Inside & Out and Provide* in alignment with Profamilia and ATBEF. Additionally, PPAG developed an online CSE WhatsApp curriculum using the lessons from the Human Centred Design training conducted by Y-LABS under the CoE programme. CSE facilitators on various PPAG and partner organisation’s projects are now using the protocol to guide their online and blended CSE delivery to young people.

**Needs assessments** - During the reporting period, PPAG supported its partner organizations in undertaking assessments of youth programs and developing a work plan to improve programming for more impactful delivery to young people, especially in delivering CSE and SRHR service.

**Capacity building** – Following the needs assessments, the MAs from Tanzania, Botswana and Malawi formally reached out and requested assistance to address some of the findings. PPAG hosted a learning visit from the Tanzanian team on deploying Digital Health Interventions to reach young people with accurate SRHR information and service referrals. The specific focus of the visit was to learn from the toll-free PPAG SRHR call centre and the CSE chatroom interventions and involved an in-depth discussion on how to replicate it in Tanzania. Since the visit, the MA in Tanzania has been able to plan for their digital health intervention and ran a first pilot using the materials provided by PPAG. A delegation from the CoE visited the MAs in Botswana and Malawi to improve youth participation and accountability and to support the development of a comprehensive manual for the delivery of CSE. In addition, three civil society organisations from Ghana approached the CoE for support, which was given, in service delivery and digital health interventions.

**Regional exchange, collaboration and resource mobilisation** – From November 26th until December 4th, PPAG’s CoE, together with the Botswana MA, organized an in-person exchange, strategy review and capacity-building session on resource mobilization for all participating MAs. This was upon the

realization that the numerous exciting best practices identified and disseminated amongst the partners continue to face resource limitations in implementation. This capacity-building session was therefore centred on mobilizing resources and proposal writing. It resulted in a collaboratively developed reference proposal for a multi-country youth programming intervention by the Anglophone Africa MAs. The organizations were also supported in developing their capacity statements and identifying opportunities across their regions for resource mobilization.

*“The CoE served as an eye opener for meaningful and active youth participation in the MA’s interventions, as young people are now involved in processes and decisions of the MA through governance, committees etc.”* Youth Officer - Planned Parenthood Association of Sierra Leone.

Testimonials from more partners can be accessed on [this video](#):



**Youth-led accountability** – The CoE created a platform for young people through the Youth Action Movement (YAM) to be engaged in national and regional SRHR implementation and coordination. For example, PPAG’s youth movement coordinated the development of the shadow report as part of Ghana’s voluntary national review process on the progress made on the SDGs. The review was led and evaluated entirely by young people in the country. Another example is how PPAG youth groups are effectively increasing visibility and uptake of the Yenkaasa toll-free SRHR call centre through community campaigns.



Figure 10 Generating demand for Yenkaasa contact centre.

## 5.4 Challenges and mitigation strategies

**Bureaucracy** – One of the key challenges has been the bureaucratic structures of state agencies. It slows the pace of the CoE’s efforts and periodically distorts the planned schedule of operations. In

response, the CoE established more robust relationships with key champions within these agencies as part of their leading-from-behind approach.

**Implementation capacity** –staff turnover from the youth programme manager position during the first semester slowed down the roll out all planned activities although this period was used to develop and prepare materials and events such as the regional resource mobilisation workshop, executive course and needs assessment tools package. PPAG has now contracted two additional team members and by the end of 2022, PPAG was on track.

**Sustainability** – The approach of the Anglophone CoE to all its implementation builds on the primary principle of sustainable impact. While PPAG continues to directly deliver CSE and services in the community, its ‘Leading from Behind’ strategy entails a state-led, CSO-supported, and community-endorsed integration of CSE into the relevant curricula for young people across the country. The envisioned outcome is for youth to have structurally improved access to high-quality CSE, also beyond the CoE programme. Additionally, all the Anglophone CoE technical support efforts are implemented from a Trainer of Trainers angle. This implies that the CoE adds value to the work of other stakeholders with the goal of empowering them to sustainably reach more youth with quality programming than within the implementation footprint of PPAG alone. To further strengthen the sustainability of this programme, PPAG recommends a percentage of its resources to continue supporting CoE platform exchanges.

## 5.5 Best practices and lessons learned

**Leading from behind** – A key insight has been the effectiveness of adopting a new advocacy strategy that PPAG describes as ‘Leading from behind.’ Since the opposition backlash of 2019, the CoE team has reinitiated consultation dialogues with the Ghana National Youth Authority to develop and adopt a formal national guideline for CSE delivery. Government authorities are urged to lead the conversation, with background logistical and content support from PPAG. The concept of leading from behind is designed to enable PPAG to identify and engage critical and influential public agencies, academic institutions, individuals and other influencers to lead various advocacy and public policy engagement actions to use their voices and spaces to neutralize the actions of the opposition to CSE and SRHR in Ghana. This yielded a significant positive response from key in-country stakeholders and partners. With support from the PMU, PPAG led on the organization and delivery of a panel *Scaling up access to CSE: Successful strategies from Ghana, Indonesia and DRC* at the *International Conference on Family Planning*, where PPAG presented this success story. A background article – [Scaling up to reach more young people before the money runs out](#) -with interviews from the main speakers was launched during the panel to increase visibility and provide more in-depth insights. In his interview, Caesar Kogoziga – PPAG Coordinator CoE Programme– states,

*"In most cases, the only way that a CSE intervention is going to scale is by it becoming part of the healthcare or education system. So trying to figure out what it takes to incorporate this into either is often necessary."*



Figure 12 Caesar Kogoziga presenting at ICFP.

**Youth Action Movement** - PPAG is strong at directly working with youth through their Youth Action Movement (YAM) groups and youth clubs to deliver CSE in the communities while raising awareness about SRHR issues. Youth are not only provided a platform to keep the PPAG team accountable but is actively given a leading role in day to day implementation and decision-making. Building on PPAG's experience on this front, it has been invited to coordinate and lead the process of rethinking and restructuring the role of YAM across the International Planned Parenthood Federation as to improve the engagement of young people on both governance and program implementation levels (through an IPPF investment voucher).

**Executive course for policymakers and leaders of institutions** - To ensure public acceptance of CSE for scale-up through national institutions, PPAG has identified a key learning institution in Ghana and completed the development of an executive course for policymakers and institutions. This course will be delivered as a higher academic certificate course in an academic institution that will shape the understanding of key influential figures in Ghana about the need for SRH education as a means to achieve sustainable development by providing accurate information and education for young people to secure their future. The development of the course has been completed, and is set to be delivered in the early parts of 2023.



Figure 13 Yenkasa call centre agents (trained nurses covering different Ghanaian dialects).

**Yenkasa Centre** – Using lessons from the Human Centred Design training by Y-LABS under the CoE programme, PPAG coordinated the conceptualisation, branding, launch, public campaign, and daily operations of a toll-free call/WhatsApp SRHR information contact centre for anyone, anywhere in Ghana with questions on SRHR. It is operated by four trained nurses who can answer questions in all local dialects of the countries and provide discount skip-the-line referrals to service providers.

# 6 Rutgers & IPPF Secretariat

## 6.1 Project Management Unit (PMU), Rutgers

**Rutgers Programme Management Unit** –as part of IPPF’s initiative of being an MA led organisation, in 2022 Rutgers continued its role as PMU on behalf of IPPF for the GAC-funded IPPF Centers of Excellence in youth-centred programming and Comprehensive Sexuality Education. This included ongoing liaison with the regional CoEs on compliance, their work plan and budget implementation, costed extension proposal, quarterly reports, monitoring, planning and technical support field visits in quarter 2. The regional CoEs were supported by Rutgers in the implementation of quality youth-centred programming, by mutual capacity strengthening on digitalization of CSE, e-learning, improving the gender transformative approach, by support in CSE scaling up strategies and by creating visibility for the work of the CoEs. The Regional CoEs are ATBEF in Togo (Francophone Africa), Profamilia in Colombia (Latin America and the Caribbean), and PPAG in Ghana (Anglophone Africa).

**IPPF Secretariat project support-** During the reporting period, IPPF Secretariat continued with operational activities to maintain fiscal and programmatic oversight of the project. Specifically, this included threshold management, managing funding disbursements, reviewing financial and programme reports. The Secretariat has provided technical support to the project through coordination meetings with the PMU and task groups. These include quality reviews of the contents of the various topics within the Its All One Curriculum, Deliver the Enable, Provide Toolkits, and the mid and annual yearly reports submitted. Further, during this period IPPF secretariat participated in the centers of excellence regional convenings in Togo and Ghana, drawing on IPPF Member Associations in Francophone and Anglophone Africa. The convenings were a learning and sharing opportunity with other Member Associations. These visits are part of the efforts to support and strengthen an MA-centric approach, strengthening IPPF Member Associations' capacity to provide leadership on CSE and youth-centred programming at the national and regional levels.

The targets for the costed extension were updated, and new targets were set, considering the additional budget allocated for each regional CoE. It is important to point out that the timeline of the costed extension(s) does not fully align with the reporting timeline of the targets. Due to the nature of the costed extensions, the original PMF does not fully capture all the CoEs results at the outcome level. During the January 2023 Linking & Learning event, we created a Working Group to further look into the Monitoring & Evaluation of the CoEs and how we can assess and demonstrate the impact at the outcome level in our future work.

**CoE Standards** – CoEs progressed in implementing the action plans developed in 2021 using the standard’s assessment tool. For example, Profamilia uses the standardized survey template to collect feedback from MAs supported by the CoE and is strengthening its staff handover processes. In 2022 ATBEF used the tool in collaboration with the MoE, The University of Lome', youth from the YAM and its staff and it is now following the recommendations produced. PPAG applied the CSE standards tool with a cross-departmental team and identified ways to further strengthen the capacity of the organization to add value to the work of others. This highlighted the need to increase the documentation of best practices and communication mechanisms to ensure their uptake. An Anglophone Africa CoE editorial committee and knowledge hub website have been set up to address this need and act as a platform of relevant and well documented best practices.

**Direct technical assistance** –Coordination and technical assistance meetings were conducted throughout the reporting period between the PMU and the MAs’ project focal points and/or relevant

staff. In these meetings, the MA’s activities and materials being developed were reviewed, and all pertinent support was offered collaboratively to establish trust between the partners for the duration of the project.

**TA to PPAG and *Project Jeune Leader* on CSE scale-up** – In response to the launch by Rutgers of the GAC funded study on “Scaling Up Sexuality Education: Lessons learned and considerations for civil society organizations,” PPAG, as the Anglophone Africa CoE, embraced the findings and concepts of scale up and initiated an innovative way of doing CSE advocacy through Leading from Behind (short write up added as Annex). In addition, *Projet Jeune Leader* approached the Rutgers CoE for support in coordinating the scale up of CSE with the ministry of education in Madagascar. They are now also participating in developing the CSE costing tool together with Rutgers and PPAG, further explained below. We believe this is an excellent example of the success of Centers of Excellence as it shows how our generated content and expertise are addressing a need and how it’s then directly applied to improve the well-being of youth worldwide.

**TA to PPAG on Gender Transformative Approach (GTA)**

Comprehensive sexuality education that explicitly addresses power and harmful gender norms is five times more likely to successfully prevent unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (Haberland 2015). A gender-transformative CSE goes beyond information, helping young people to explore and nurture supportive values regarding their SRHR. It also encourages reflection on where gender norms come from and critical thinking about the negative consequences for both boys and girls. This helps to empower them as it enables them to resist harmful norms such as those prescribing that boys must be tough and aggressive and girls humble and emotional.

In November 2022, at PPAG’s request, Rutgers co-facilitated a four-days training on adopting a gender transformative approach in Accra. The workshop aimed to strengthen the staff’s capacity to apply GTA to their work and to train others. It helped PPAG identify opportunities to achieve a more significant impact in transforming the norms and behaviours that affect their work and incorporating GTA within the organization. 24 staff members attended the workshop (for example the executive director, program director, HR manager, program managers, project officers, PMEL, administrative and communication staff) and various members of the YAM. The training was co-facilitated between PPAG (one YAM representative and the CoE coordinator) and Rutgers’ gender focal point.



Figures 13 & 14 Gender Transformative Approach training in Ghana in November 2022.

Following the training, PPAG has seen improvement and more deliberate efforts to continue to transform gender norms in its programming. For example, PPAG incorporated GTA into all SRHR training for staff (including service providers) and program volunteers. PPAG also identified the need to strengthen its CSE by combining the six GTA principles.



**Provide and Inside & Out tools**<sup>3</sup>– In 2022, all regional CoEs have been using and updating these tools, in their own language. In October, the PMU sent a briefing to IPPF on the CoEs’ work to review and update the tools. This was reviewed by IPPF’s global youth and inclusion working group who, in November, explained they would find the updated tools helpful and requested further coordination on this area.

### 6.1.1 Country Monitoring Visits

Between the end of May and the end of June, Rutgers’ senior project liaison for each regional CoE and some other colleagues from Rutgers and IPPF secretariat visited the organisations hosting the regional CoEs. After two years in which international trips were not allowed due to the pandemic, being able to meet the colleagues physically we have been working with for a long time was an important milestone for the programme. Besides country-specific agenda items, one common goal for all trips was to review our achievements and discuss the most strategic actions for the remaining year and planning for 2023.



**ATBEF** – From the 20<sup>th</sup> to the 24<sup>th</sup> of June, the PMU delegation composed of the financial controller, the digitalisation and communication expert, and the senior project liaison visited ATBEF in Togo. The visit had two main objectives. Primarily, to provide monitoring and technical assistance in the programmatic, financial, and digital components of the programme, and also support the center in the preparations for the visit of the GAC delegation to ATBEF.

Figure 15: Working Session at ATBEF's Headquarters.

The 2022-2023 work plans and budget were discussed and revisited. In addition, working sessions were held to provide TA with the tools and materials developed or updated by ATBEF: the Provide+ tool, the InfoAdojeunes app, and the e-learning (Moodle) platform. TA was also provided on their communication strategy and the process of piloting and adapting the exploring values e-learning developed by Rutgers into ATBEF’s own e-learning platform. The finance TA provided an opportunity to work with ATBEF finance team in the review of the past financial reports, discussion on compliance/procurement and reporting best practices, and the costed extension budget.



Figure 16: Kiosk at the University of Lomé.

We also visited the Center of Excellence for young people, where we met youth, some of whom were part of the Youth Action Movement (YAM), and we had different working sessions. One of the outcomes of these working sessions consisted of planning for the visit of GAC. Finally, we visited the kiosk of the University of Lomé, where we were able to observe a session on masculinities and sexuality led by and for young people.

<sup>3</sup> These are Excel-based self-assessment tools created by IPPF to support their MA’s work with young people. Inside and Out helps collect data on sexuality education programmes (based on an earlier version of UNESCO’s SERAT) and Provide on youth friendly services. The tools are used to different extends around the world. Their use has declined since 2019.

Part of the PMU delegation also travelled to the locality of Afagnan to learn about ATBEF's Community-Based Distribution (CBD) services.<sup>4</sup> Through the CoE programme; the CBD contributes to the implementation of SRHR care by making geographically and economically accessible (free) SRHR services available. These services are provided by qualified community health agents who have acquired and developed skills in capacity-strengthening programmes designed by this CoE. In Afagnan, we also visited the three different committees for preventing teenage pregnancies in schools. One of these visits included attending several theatrical pieces by a student club to make their peers aware of the importance of preventing teenage pregnancy. In another community, we witnessed an awareness-raising session for the community led by community leaders to prevent adolescent pregnancy. We also observed how SRHR services are delivered through the CBD system in the same community.



**Visit from Global Affairs Canada** From 27 to 29 of June, the IPPF Global Lead, Strategic Partnership and Development Team, joined Leah Miller, Senior Development Officer from Global Affairs Canada on a monitoring field visit to ATBEF. This was an enriching experience for IPPF CoE in Togo to show case the work done to date, meet staff and ATBEF's clinic, as well as engage in a number of field visits to interact with beneficiaries in both in and out of school CSE sessions. GAC also visited the kiosk at Lomé university and met with students.

Figure 17 Remarks from Leah Miller at a primary school CSE session.



**Profamilia** – In June, the PMU at Rutgers visited Profamilia, including a clinic visit, meeting young people who use the youth-friendly services, a thorough workplan review with the project team and liaison with other coordinators and managers within Profamilia to nurture synergies among projects and teams. The main outcome was better alignment between Rutgers' and Profamilia's understanding of the CoE programme (see more details in midyear report).

Figure 18 Strategic meeting with the senior leadership of Profamilia in Bogota, Colombia.

**PPAG** – From 29 May to 3 June, the PMU at Rutgers visited PPAG in Ghana accompanied by the IPPF Global Lead, Youth. The objective of the mission was to strategically align on the direction of the CoE programme and to review activities and engagements for the extension phase. At the same time a delegation from the Tanzanian MA came to learn from PPAG’s Yenkasa sexual reproductive health information and service referral call centre and chatroom for youth.<sup>5</sup> Following the visit, the MA in Tanzania has run a first pilot using the materials provided by PPAG. Throughout the visit, it became clear that PPAG is strong at directly working with youth through IPPF Youth Action Movement (YAM)<sup>6</sup> groups and youth clubs to deliver CSE in the communities while raising awareness about SRHR and is actively transferring these methods to other partners. In the figure below you see a youth driven awareness campaign to increase visibility and uptake of the Yenkasa toll-free SRHR call centre.



Figure 19 Campaign in Tamale, Ghana Generating demand for Yenkasa contact centre.

### 6.1.2 Cross-MA Exchange Platforms

The Executive Directors Steering Group met three times in 2022 to discuss progress, in terms of strategic implementation and budget absorption. They agreed on the programme's future direction considering the costed extension granted by GAC until Q1 2023. There have been four project coordinators' exchange sessions in 2022. The first and second meetings were to agree on our mode of interaction in 2022 and to identify priority areas for the costed extension phase until 2023. The other sessions were to exchange best practices and to make joint decisions. Topics discussed include the coordination of the IPPF *Inside Out* and *Provide Tools*, interpretation of PMF indicators, organizing regional resource mobilization workshops, and how to launch and ensure uptake of knowledge-sharing websites. At the End of 2022, the teams from all CoEs collaborated in planning the in-person Linking & Learning event in January 2023. This joint planning and facilitation will continue in 2023.

## 6.2 Direct knowledge generation

**Case studies** – In 2020, Rutgers initiated the development of case studies which were finalised in the first semester of 2022. The first one, focused on scaling and institutionalizing sexuality education, was transformed into an interactive PDF document called *Scaling Up Sexuality Education: Lessons learned and considerations for civil society organizations*. So far, we have received incredibly positive responses regarding the added value of such materials. The report has been translated into Spanish and French and discussions for the regional launch in 2023 in collaboration with the regional CoEs is taking place. Since it was published, the English pdf has been downloaded over 200 times and the page with general information has been visited over 400 times. Rutgers CoE is now working with PPAG on a CSE scaling trajectory and Rutgers has received requests for technical assistance, such as from Madagascar (described above).

The *Digitalization of comprehensive sexuality education. Success Stories from Indonesia, Ghana, Togo and Uganda* is the second published case study of 2022. Launched on the Rutgers website in December 2022, this report provides an overview of the digital landscape in Asia and Africa through case studies on the digitalisation of CSE programmes. The report focuses on programmes that use various digital platforms and methodologies and are in different implementation phases. This case study will inform ways forward in scaling up CSE with digital interventions.

<sup>5</sup> Yenkasa, means let’s talk in the local Twi Language and was established in the context of COVID 19.

<sup>6</sup> YAM = Youth Action Movement.

**CSE costing case study and tool** – The third case study under development as part of the CoE programme involves CSE costing research. This addresses one of the main findings from the earlier case study research above - *“Scaling Up Sexuality Education: Lessons learned and considerations for civil society organizations”*. This indicated that when successful advocacy has led to political will, subsequent decision-making on the roles, responsibilities, resource dedication, training and roll-out remains difficult due to a lack of data about the gap to be addressed and the detailed costs involved in scaling up existing high-quality programs and best practices. This follow-up research is carried out through a collaboration between Rutgers, PPAG and *Projet Jeune Leader* Madagascar. The results will be helpful across the IPPF federation to support MAs advocacy efforts to scale up CSE. In addition, the findings from Ghana and Madagascar will be used to develop a generic excel tool providing insights into the costs and cost drivers to sustainably expand the coverage of any existing CSE programme. This tool will be included in the updated Deliver + Enable toolkit (see below). We expect the tool to be finished by the end of Q1 2023 and to organize dissemination workshops.

**IPPF Deliver + Enable: Scaling-up Comprehensive Sexuality Education toolkit** -is being updated, and the final draft was discussed with members of the Advisory Board (UNESCO, WHO, and IPPF) in quarter 3. The Advisory Board has met twice to advise on the updating process and to review the content bringing in their expertise. The IPPF Global Lead, Youth, has also a seat on the Board. We hope to launch the updated tool in Q2 2023.

**It’s All One Curriculum (IAOC)** –is a toolkit used across the world to plan sexuality education sessions (see May 2022 briefing). Throughout 2022, we progressed with updating its content. The toolkit consists of 10 sub-units, each reviewed by two panels. It is a consultative CoE process with experts around the world, including from IPPF: Profamilia, PPAG, Mexfam (Mexico), AMPF (Morocco), BOFWA (Botswana) and IPPF Secretariat staff from London, ESEAOR and EN, as well as colleagues outside IPPF. The guidelines (which contain the key messages to share with young people) are finalised by the panels in eight units. Work remains in updating recommended activities.

As the Population Council has the copyright to the resource, after the panels’ approval, the Council undertakes the final edit. As of January 2023, four units’ have been delivered to the Council. We foresee a delay in launching the updated content partly due to limited capacity at the Council. In the meantime, designers are progressing with developing the look and feel which the PMU coordinates and aims to finish in Q2 of 2023.

**The Exploring Values e-learning course** is set for launch in Q1 of 2023 and is available in English and French. IT was developed and co-financed by another Rutgers international programme and piloted in Togo (with ATBEF), Benin and Indonesia. The development of the Gender Transformative Approach in Comprehensive Sexuality Education (*GTA and CSE*) course in English is complete and the French version of the GTA course is expected to be completed in Q1 of 2023. PPAG Ghana and ATBEF will pilot these courses and share them with their audiences. Profamilia has expressed interest in adapting this course for their platform: *Piense*. We are finalising the first phase in developing the third e-course on *the Whole school approach to CSE*. Audience interviews were arranged in collaboration with PPAG Ghana and Profamilia Colombia, who coordinated the participation of CSO professionals working in sexuality education from their network. These interviews provided input on the target audience's learning needs, goals, and preferred learning experience. Over the next few months, we will prepare and test the content

The COEs are strategizing on how to coordinate e-learning exchange. The *Exploring Values* course was transferred to ATBEF’s e-learning platform in December. Plans to adapt the *Exploring Values* course

for PPAG and Profamilia platforms are expected in 2023. PPAG and ATBEF also want to include the *GTA and CSE course* on their platforms.

### 6.2.1 International Events

**CSE Symposium - Global Partnership Forum on CSE** – On the first of June 2022, Rutgers and Profamilia were given the honour of moderating the opening session of the Symposium titled *“An enabling environment for CSE: what does it take?”* co-convened by UNESCO and UNFPA, the online Symposium brought together 500 young people, education professionals, academic experts, donors, adolescent sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) practitioners and advocates, government representatives, religious and traditional leaders, artists, and activists to present the latest evidence, promote dialogue, and identify directions for advancing effective and evidence-based approaches on education for health, well-being and positive values on sexuality. The session gave important visibility to the CoEs. This invitation to moderate the opening session is an example of the increasing global recognition of the CoEs as the go-to place for best practices on CSE and youth programming.

On June 3<sup>rd</sup> 2022, Rutgers and Profamilia hosted a side event titled: *“Using e-learning to increase quality CSE delivery; an exploration of novel approaches to shift educators’ attitudes”* on how e-learning targeting CSE educators can be an important strategy to increase capacities for quality CSE delivery, especially when leveraged with facilitated learning. The side event allowed the Centre of excellence to showcase expertise on creating and deploying e-learning for professional development but also lead the discussion on confounding issues like: *the context conundrum: how do we meet the specific needs of CSE educators when creating e-learning for a massive online audience?*

**Asia Regional Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on CSE** – The PMU team was invited by the Asian Pacific Resource & Research Centre for Women (ARROW) and YUWA Nepal, to present the findings and framework from the GAC-funded case study research *Scaling Up Sexuality Education: Lessons learned and considerations for civil society organisations*. Rutgers’ presentation resulted in a call to action for CSOs, the UN, and government stakeholders to work together to address the barriers preventing youth from having universal access to CSE. The 2nd Asia-Pacific Regional Education Minister’s Conference brought together an interesting group of decision makers including Ministry of Education officials from Member States in the region, CSOs, and youth-led and youth-serving organisations to discuss the role of CSE in transforming education systems for sustainable development in the region.

**ShareNet International Co-Creation Conferences** – Rutgers CoE facilitated a session in ShareNet International’s CoCreation Conferences (CCC), both online and in-person (in Bogota in early July). The CCC aims to translate knowledge and evidence into products to improve policy and practice on SRHR themes. In person, the PMU at Rutgers’ and Profamilia presented the importance of scaling up CSE interventions, the role CSOs can play, and the framework *Scaling Up Sexuality Education: Lessons learned and considerations for civil society organisations* case study. Both the online and in-person presentations were very well-received, with many participants approaching our team to ask for more information and to congratulate us for the relevance and practical applicability of the content. Linked to our session on scaling, one group submitted a proposal and got awarded with a grant from Sharenet to further explore and generate best-practices for CSE scale-up.



Figure 20 CoE session during ShareNet CCC in Bogota, Colombia.

**International Conference Family Planning (ICFP) –**

In November 2022, we hosted two successful events to nurture knowledge exchange, both attended by IPPF and GAC colleagues. First, we held a side event *Are you ready for the future of comprehensive sexuality education?* which brought together approximately 50 practitioners, including ATBEF, PPAG, Profamilia, and others (see briefing) to discuss learnings and best practices on CSE. In addition, we organized and hosted the panel *Scaling up access to CSE: Successful strategies from Ghana, Indonesia, and DRC* with speakers from Management Systems International, PPAG, Save the Children and Rutgers Indonesia. A background article – *Scaling up to reach more young people before the money runs out.* Interviews from the main speakers was launched during the panel session to increase visibility and provide more in-depth insights. In his interview Larry Cooley – founder and chair of the global scaling community – states that *“From all the interventions I’ve worked on to scale, CSE has been one of the more challenging. But the problem that we’re trying to solve is critical and, with the right strategies, I think ambitious scaling goals are achievable.”*



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Figures 21 and 22: ICFP events hosted by CoEs.

**Breakfast seminar–** In November 2022, the PMU was invited to participate in a panel discussion on “Young people’s sexuality and health: Are the young girl’s forgotten?” organized by Norwegian Church Aid to launch the Comprehensive Sexual Education Toolkit they developed. Pernille Fenger, Chief Nordic Representation Office UNFPA, presented a Status report Access to Universal Health Care for all, including adolescent girls and their sexual and reproductive health. The panel discussed the need for a gender transformative approach in CSE and panellist were the State Secretary Norwegian MFA, a Member of Parliament from the Conservative Party, General Secretary Plan International, Norway and Rutgers, for Centre of Excellence on CSE IPPF.

# 7 Gender Equality

The CoE programme aims to contribute to improving gender equality so that young people in all their diversity can enjoy their SRHR. To contribute to more gender-equal societies, we need to transform harmful gender power relations. Therefore, within the programme, the regional three CoEs have focused their work on addressing unequal gendered practices in Colombia, Ghana, and Togo.

A few GTA indicators are included in the Project Monitoring Framework: Indicator 1131: *Gender Transformative awareness training provided to community leaders on young people's SRHR*, ATBEF has reached 45 of the 50 people targeted in this period. In terms of indicator 1132 *Gender Transformative awareness training provided to community members on young people's SRHR*, ATBEF has reached 3.018 of its 3.750 target. In total, Gender Transformative CSE was delivered to 119.422 young people in school and community, surpassing by far the target of 2.500 (Indicator 1121). For ATBEF, the positive result is a direct consequence of the synergy of strategies put in place to scale up CSE.

*“One of the objectives of comprehensive sexuality education is the promotion of gender equality and equity, which is why the Center of Excellence- through the different activities, resources, and materials it generates- tries to involve the gender approach in a crosscutting way so that beyond the activity's specific objective gender equality is tacitly promoted.”*  
(Jesús Pardo, Profamilia CoE Coordinator)

In 2022, PPAG made further efforts to improve the integration of a Gender Transformative Approach (GTA) within CSE and service delivery. In Ghana, the COVID-19 pandemic disproportionately affected the most vulnerable, including women and persons with disabilities. This resulted in an upsurge of cases of domestic and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). PPAG established a multichannel contact centre to serve as a central hub for the delivery of remote, quality, and integrated SRHR and SGBV information and referral to services across the country. The PPAG CoE team partnered with the National Domestic Violence Secretariat to facilitate the reporting of cases.

From 7 to 10 of November a training was organized to improve the capacity of staff, volunteers, and young people at PPAG in using a Gender Transformative Approach. GTA contributes directly to gender justice and is, therefore, one of the critical approaches within the Centers of Excellence programme. The training was co-facilitated between the PMU gender focal point, the PPAG CoE coordinator and a Youth Action Movement member from Tamale. A number of PPAG staff benefited from this training and have already started disseminating the newly acquired skills to other organizations' staff. As a result, PPAG is now better placed to work with a GTA in CSE and in delivering services to improve quality and acceptance.

After the training, GTA has been incorporated in all SRHR trainings for staff and program volunteers. PPAG is carrying out step-down training for all staff and program volunteers to help improve the delivery of information and services. IPPF MA has also supported training for government service providers on incorporating GTA in service delivery. This training emerged after assessing and identifying limited skills among providers as a major challenge in service delivery. PPAG acknowledges that healthcare providers can be a lifeline, a listening ear, and a non-judgmental source of vital information to young people.

During the last months of 2022, PPAG also strengthened the delivery of CSE by incorporating GTA key principles. A refresher training was organized to enhance the capacity of 66 CSE facilitators with updated information as well as improve their facilitation skills to lead sessions in their communities.

Additionally, several PPAG projects targeted adolescent girls, young women and boys were reached with PPAG's CSE programming to help empower and equip them to defend their rights. These sessions were underscored heavily by the principles of gender transformation.

The CoEs have continued their efforts to strengthen the role of men – young and adult – as allies to dismantle patriarchal norms that affect the fulfilment of SRHR. For example, in Togo, ATBEF complements the work on gender equality with women and girls by engaging men – young and adult – as strategic agents of change. Including a gender lens in their programme's activities has focused attention on working with men as well, and it has enabled different Togolese stakeholders, including religious and community leaders, to become aware of the need for gender equality and to challenge gender power relations. Training activities and hosting spaces for exchange and dialogue among the youth, such as the ones at the University Kiosks, also contribute to the goal of a more gender-equal society and the fulfilment of SRHR. In the kiosks, young people can openly discuss themes that concern them, share personal stories and perspectives, learn from each other, and, very importantly, feel that they are not alone. Discussions range from topics such as what it means to be a man in Togolese society to the nuances of sexual consent to the fears and strengths of showing vulnerability in public. The kiosks offer the opportunity to build a model of positive masculinity among young Togolese men, making room for the multiple ways of being a boy or a man while keeping a safe environment. These safe spaces for sharing and discussion are crucial to exploring and challenging harmful norms and practices.

In parallel, ATBEF has continued to address the limited participation of women in public spaces (school management and governance), such as teacher trainings, parent-teacher committees, and community decision-making bodies, as it reduces their ability to voice their needs and exercise their rights. For example, in the parent-teacher committees, there are very few women (out of eight parent-teacher committees, only one committee has a woman as a member). To overcome this and open-up space for women to be part of future committees, ATBEF has developed advocacy and lobbying strategies that are currently being implemented with school principals. Moreover, ATBEF is also concerned about the small number of female teachers in the education system. Thus, this CoE has developed advocacy strategies to influence decision-makers so that, during recruitment selection and hiring, they understand the importance of ensuring gender equality. ATBEF work has also focused on advocating at the national level for developing and implementing policies to support pregnant girls' school attendance.

ATBEF has requested the PMU's support to further improve their knowledge of GTA programming and to strengthen their skills and competencies to design and implement quality programmes that support gender transformative change through CSE and service provision. ATBEF has planned for a CS training on GTA for their staff and YAM volunteers in 2023.

In the Profamilia CoE, gender is a transversal topic and included in all activities. Gender was an important component in the TA offered to El Salvador and Peru, which included specific sessions targeting it at the community of practice. The CoE programme benefits from different experiences within Profamilia in gender equality. At least two other big programmes have a gender component, such as one on CSE for children, which aims to prevent sexual abuse, and another targeting SGBV. In addition, Profamilia has applied several strategies to improve gender equality in the workplace and within its programming as a CoE. At the staff level, various team members have training or experience in applying a gender approach in social and educational processes. In addition, every new staff member receives a training process on gender, the human rights approach, and the differential approach. Finally, Profamilia understands the importance of including a gender approach throughout its interventions. and as such this CoE constantly conducts training and updating processes on these topics. Profamilia has also developed several campaigns for the IPPF member associations of Latin



America and the Caribbean on gender stereotypes, sexual orientations and diverse gender identities, positive masculinities for dissemination on social networks.

Profamilia would like to deepen its knowledge of the Gender transformative approach and, transversely, better integrate it in their programming. Moreover, Profamilia acknowledges that gender transformative programming requires monitoring, evaluation, and learning approaches that capture transformative changes in social norms and attitudes. Hence, in parallel to the training, Profamilia would like to design and conduct research to understand better how their projects contribute to gender transformative change. Profamilia has requested support from Rutgers on this topic and support in their GTA research ambitions.

Two e-learning courses will contribute to the knowledge dissemination and improvement of practices towards gender equality: *Exploring Values* and *Gender Transformative Approach and CSE*. In June 2022, staff from ATBEF followed a pilot version of *Exploring Values* in French which they would like to incorporate on their Moodle platform and use it to train other Togolese organisations and francophone MAs. Therefore, during Rutgers's visit to Togo in June 2022, a reflection session on the content of the course was organised with those who had taken part in it. This was complemented by a discussion on the contextualisation of the e-learning and the next steps to follow for its adaptation in their Moodle platform. PPAG and Profamilia are also interested in and committed to disseminating this course.

The piloting of the second e-learning course, *Gender Transformative Approach and CSE*, is planned for Q1 of 2023 and is due to be launched around May 2023 in English and French.

Evidence shows programmes and training incorporating gender and power perspectives in CSE are substantially more effective in preventing unintended pregnancies and STIs.[Sell K, 2021] To strengthen the position of the three regional CoEs in Ghana, Togo, and Colombia and their role in contributing to more gender-equal societies and improving the SRHR of young people, Rutgers' TA on GTA will focus on exchanging knowledge to question harmful and inequitable gender and sexual norms, and power dynamics to transform them into positive values.

## 8 Progress towards expected outputs and outcomes

As evident in Annex I (PMF), all regional CoEs continue to make progress towards most of their targets in both Immediate Outcomes 1100 and 1200. ATBEF is the only CoE which implemented activities under Immediate Outcome 1100: *Increased uptake of quality integrated gender and rights based youth-centred SRH services by young people* from the beginning of 2022. Whereas all three Regional CoEs implemented activities under Immediate Outcome 1200: *Improved quality of youth-centred programming supported by the Centers of Excellence*, and for PPAG and Profamilia, this was the main focus in most of 2022.

The PMF presents the 2022 progress against the 2022 targets. Regarding the provision of services under Intermediate Outcome 1100: *Increased uptake of quality integrated gender and rights based youth-centred SRH services by young people*, ATBEF's results are extremely positive. They were able to surpass their 2022 target and deliver 172,538 services (to all age groups). This indicates their services' target for the cost extension period was conservative (as it compares to 2021 output of 88,593 services).

At least 206 health care service providers were trained in 2022 (output 1111) [sex-disaggregated data not available], 89% of them in Ghana (PPAG not have a target in this area but were keen to share the GTA training). The number of services young people received (intermediate outcome 1100) was 111,577 (target was 10,000). It also shows that the service providers trained previously continued to support the access of young people to health care services. Most of the service users, for both young people (68%) and all age groups (70%), identified as female. This is similar to previous years. The three clinics continue to provide care for complications related to unsafe abortion, and all primary service delivery points have at least three modern methods of contraception available.

With regard to youth's increased awareness of their SRHR, **a total of 1,374 educators [615 CSE teachers and facilitators plus 759 peer educators] were trained** (Output 1123) by the three regional CoEs [M:68% (937) F: 30% (413) and unknown 2% (24)]. Profamilia is reaping the benefits of their online course, ATBEF surpassed its target (teachers: 525/280) and PPAG nearly reached their target 66/80).

Under the current GAC funding to the Togo CoE nearly **120,000** young people completed a CSE programme (Output 1121) in 2022, surpassing the target (2,500). Mobilisation of community members to further support CSE implementation and acceptability in Togo is mainly through engaging with an association of representatives from Muslim, Catholic and Protestant religions and parent committees in targeted areas. Regarding Indicator 1131: *Gender Transformative awareness training provided to community leaders on young people's SRHR*, ATBEF has reached 45 of the 50 people targeted in this period.

For Immediate Outcome 1200, the regional CoEs have achieved important results and surpassed their targets. One of the key indicators here (1220) is **the number of MAs and partners using CoEs best practices. In 2022, 20 organisations benefited** (joint target was 16).

All regional CoEs are implementing quality assessments of their own SRHR programmes for youth (1200) as well as those of other MAs in their regions – and, in the case of PPAG, they are even assessing the programmes of an external CSO as well. In 2022, a total of 21 organisations conducted these

assessments. 8 organisations were supported in 2022 (by Profamilia and PPAG) in the development of youth funding proposals (indicator 1210), which shows the potential contribution of the project to increase the financial capacity of MAs in that area. The most significant step in regard to funding proposals was led by PPAG in developing a multi-country youth programming reference proposal in collaboration with other Anglophone African MAs.

In 2022, 27 technical workshops were led by the CoEs (indicator 1210, the target for this period is 27). An important increase in Profamilia's CoE results can be noted compared to the previous reporting cycle. This is due to a more holistic interpretation of indicators and their cross-cutting impact. For example, the TA provided to Profamilia, INPPARES, and ADS Pro-Familia El Salvador comprised many activities, such as technical workshops and materials development. However, these sub-activities, which are part of the technical assistance trajectory, were *initially* not included as targets (this was corrected in their 2022-23 targets) and results in the other indicators, such as 1210: *Number of technical workshops on youth programming delivered by IPPF CoE*, and 1222: *Number of CoE materials and tools developed and/or revised and updated*.

The regional CoEs have implemented youth-led accountability mechanisms and continue to support their use and improvement. Progress on indicator 1212 is on track (10/10 planned action plans). Profamilia continued to implement its two action plans, one consolidating the national activities and one consolidating their regional activities. PPAG continues implementing the activities under the four contextualised action plans with Ghana, Malawi, Tanzania, and Botswana. ATBEF implemented its ten action plans with national CSOs and other regional MAs. Also, the linking and learning exchange in 2023 has given us many ideas on cross-learning in future years.

Relevant materials and tools have been developed, including updated versions of IPPF *Provide* and *Inside & Out* tools, several CSE games, and a new tool developed by PPAG focusing on Meaningful Youth Participation and compilation of best practices from Profamilia. These tools are used and disseminated during TA and workshops, and dissemination will continue in 2023. ATBEF is the only CoE that has planned and successfully completed, its target for indicator 1223 with the English and Portuguese translation of their mobile app *InfoAdojeunes*.

## 9 Financial Results 2022

The detailed financial Results of the CoE are included in Annex II.

The financial overview and healthy burn rate reflects the results captured in this report and the substantial progress made in advancing the overall objective of this important project and meeting the SRHR needs of young people through delivering quality comprehensive sexuality education. The project has an overall healthy absorption rate with an 83 % burn rate, and the Center of Excellence average at 86% .

# 10 Attached Annexes

Annex I	Results against Performance Measurement Framework.
Annex II	Financial Report.
Annex III	ATBEF Best Practice.
Annex IV	Profamilia Best Practice.
Annex V	PPAG Best Practice.



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